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those days, too, was forged the spirit of dedication which has persevered through times of mockery, indifference, and adversity and which has guided the mission in its life of service to men and the community.

The mission progressed in its work and in its importance to the people of Syracuse and it soon became common to see the mission barge *Good News* plying the waters of the Erie Canal or to hear the mission brass band as it gathered a crowd for a curbside meeting. Steadfastly holding its course, the mission provided for the sick and the weak through one phase of development to another, from boom times to bust and depression. Always the same intention and guiding spirit—to serve God by serving man—was kept in mind by those who directed the mission.

The mission continues today, through the eight services provided to people living in the inner city areas and to those unable to cope with the problems of life in modern society, to exert its influence on the community. Even in a time when there are great amounts of money being dispersed through welfare and antipov-erty programs, the work of the mission is as involved and as vital as when it began its struggle some 80 years ago.

The mission lodging house provides shelter and food for homeless and transient men and for migrant workers and for men suffering from some personal handicap which decreases their ability or which erodes their desire to live in our competitive society. This physically secure environment plus access to counseling and to religious exercises and an active work therapy program does much to restore the men's personal dignity and self-motivation and leads ultimately to return to normal life.

The mission workshop, besides aiding resident workers to learn a skill, aids as many as 80 physically, socially, or mentally handicapped persons daily with job rehabilitation and with steps to outside employment. Here many find a road to economic independence where their ability, not their disability, is cultivated and find, often for the first time in their lives, that there is a real chance for them to live on their own.

The Helping-Hand Stores and Thrift Shops supply budget-minded shoppers with clothing and furniture renovated by handicapped workers and thus enable low-income families to fulfill needs they otherwise could not afford. These shops also are one of the basic sources of money for the support of the workshop which is totally self-sustaining.

An integral part of the rescue mission program is the neighborhood missions which are the spiritual centers serving the needy people of the community by offering a helping and understanding hand together with guidance toward good citizenship through spiritual and character building activities. These are the front lines for the mission and are situated in the areas being served to offer ready access to all seeking help and consolation.

The family service provides counsel and guidance and direct aid to families in need, including food, clothing, and

employment. This is perhaps one of the most vital programs of the mission as it involves the basic social structure of the family with all its personal and community ramifications. It is here that the mission demonstrates its advantage over other types of public assistance in being able to involve itself in the very roots of the many problems of the poor—all of which in one way or another relate to the lack of strong family ties and identity. It is here that the mission can suggest and provide a bedrock upon which to begin reclamation of human lives. In effect, the mission seeks to create a new sociability in the poor and disadvantaged by creating the "new man" of spirit as preached in the Gospel.

Many see this part of the program in its surface features as the prelude to the work of some newly formed antipov-erty projects, and indeed with its preschool child care, teenage activities, and adult programs it does approximate other projects. But to the mission workers who began this phase of their ministry 42 years ago it was just another stage in the centuries old Christian war on poverty.

The mission, through its Youth and Children's Center, its Boys Council, and its summer camping program, provides constructive health and recreational opportunities along with a spiritual atmosphere in which to build a strong Christian foundation for today's youth. This base then is expanded to acquaint the boys and girls with the responsibilities of citizenship and adulthood.

Thus, we have in Syracuse a vital, active ministry which involves itself in the problems of the people without regard for religious denomination, race, or ethnic background.

As important as its work is, the mission is also distinguished for its leadership body. If the program can be said to be the expression of any group, it is the result of the carrying out of the consciences of many of the leading community leaders in Syracuse. These are the men who compose the board of trustees and the advisory council and who are the main supports of the mission both morally and financially. We are indeed fortunate to have in our city men who are as willing to act as they are to speak—men like Donald W. Darrone, president of the board of trustees, and like Clarence L. Jordan, executive director of the mission. It is under their guidance that the mission is able to meet its obligations to the people whom it serves. It is with their encouragement that other community leaders and public and private groups contribute in the general effort to provide the necessary money and talents to help those who cannot help themselves.

The rescue mission has not had an untroubled history in Syracuse and is even now in the midst of a campaign to finance purchase of a building to replace a storage and shop facility which was destroyed by fire last July. But even with this setback, the mission presses onward toward its centennial celebration.

Perhaps Syracuse is about to see the mission enter a new phase in its rela-

tionship to the people whom it serves and this may well be the trend in all its activities in the balance of this decade. There is a growing feeling that the mission has not been active itself in promoting self-help projects among the disadvantaged and has not been as concerned with doing what the poor themselves wanted as with doing those things which some nonpoor body decided was best. Mr. Clarence Jordan feels that this is an area which will be developed in the near future to effect a greater exchange of ideas between the people and the mission as to the types of programs which the people think are most necessary and beneficial. The day of the charity dole from the wealthy is not acceptable to the mission—there must be a true Christian sharing and helping. With this in mind, Mr. Jordan suggests that some area committees will be formed to work with the mission boards in planning and guiding any future projects.

The Rescue Mission Alliance may not have all the answers to the terrible plight of poverty, but in its 80 years it has demonstrated a capacity for hard and determined work on behalf of the less fortunate, it has made visible contributions to the alleviation of the symptoms of the poor and to the reconstruction of the lives of those unable to make it on their own. The mission tells a glowing story worthy of tribute of men and women dedicated to helping others in the true spirit of Christianity—because they care.

But how can anyone who has not experienced the work of the mission appreciate the way it really helps the people who participate in its activities? How can you or I know what it means to a child of the slums to see a lake and a forest stream, or for a mother to see her family together again, or for a man to realize that he has returned from the brink of despair and has begun the road back to life in the world around him? We probably never will fully understand the impact that the mission program has on its people, but we can appreciate the fact that a real and evident good comes from its work. In any language or culture this is laudable and meritorious, and I would like to join with the whole of Syracuse and Onondaga County in thanking the rescue mission for its work and in wishing it many more years of successful fulfillment.


FIAT PLANT IN RUSSIA

Mr. REES (at the request of Mr. RARICK) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, in recent days we have heard some criticism of President Johnson's policy of building bridges to Eastern Europe. The proposal to participate in the Fiat plan to build an automobile plant in Russia has been singled out. I would like to set the record straight on some facts concerning the Fiat proposal.

First, The Fiat plant in the Soviet Union will be built whether the United States participates or not.

Second. U.S. participation, through the Eximbank, amounts to less than 10 percent of the total cost.

Third. The \$50 million worth of machinery and equipment which the Fiat company seeks to purchase from American manufacturers are also available from a number of Western European sources.

Fourth. The machinery and equipment are primarily those used for the production of light automobiles.

Fifth. As the Central Intelligence Agency has pointed out, this first step by the Soviet Union toward meeting the consumer needs of its citizens in the field of private transportation can only lead to further commitment of Soviet resources in this sector of their economy. They will need to produce steel, tires and gasoline. They will have to build highways, gas stations, garages, restaurants, motels, et cetera. Commitment of their limited resources for these purposes cannot help but be in our long-term interests.

Sixth. The credits will be made available to Italian financial institutions and at customary market terms.

Seventh. No military or intelligence organization within the U.S. Government has taken the position that supplying the machine tools will adversely affect our national security.

Eighth. Every item considered for export under the Fiat proposal will be subject to scrutiny under the Export Control Act, with its strict safeguards and review procedures.

Mr. Speaker, in the face of these hard and uncontestable facts, I do not see how anyone can rationally portray the Fiat proposal as being contrary to our national interests.

MAJOR GENERAL TOFTOY, A GREAT AMERICAN

(Mr. JONES of Alabama (at the request of Mr. RARICK) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has lost one of its dedicated space pioneers, the father of the Army's guided missile system, and a truly great American, Maj. Gen. Holger N. Toftoy.

We were pleased and honored to be able to count General Toftoy as a resident of our district for the many years he headed the Army's guided missile activities at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala. His unstinting efforts for the growth and development of north Alabama endeared him to the hearts of all citizens there.

But the entire Nation owes tribute to General Toftoy for his unceasing work to advance the Army's missile systems. It was in this field that he engaged his considerable talents, ability and knowledge in both technical and administrative endeavors.

General Toftoy is due a major credit for the recruiting of German rocket scientists to this country. Their technical abilities, along with his own expertise, speeded the success of the United States in the missile field.

As a first-rate soldier, General Toftoy distinguished himself in service in Europe during World War II. He was decorated with the Bronze Star, the Legion of Merit, and the Army Commendation Medal.

It was during the war that he used his technical skills to invent an underwater system of mine control.

After the war, the first U.S. rocket flight was executed under his command as chief of the Rocket Branch of the Research and Development Division of the Ordnance Corps.

During the early 1950's he urged launching of a missile program and the Army's famous Redstone missile was developed under his guidance.

General Toftoy's exceptional abilities were recognized as the Nation's missile program grew and he was assigned progressively more responsible posts with the program.

He served as director of the Ordnance Missile Laboratory at Huntsville and then was commanding general of Redstone Arsenal in Alabama from 1954 to 1958. He then served as commanding general of the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland until his retirement in 1960.

His rare combination of technical and administrative ability, his perseverance in pushing for development of missile systems, his unselfish service to his country—all were outstanding traits of General Toftoy, admired and respected by those of us who knew him. Time will not erase our memory of his dedication and achievements.

Tomorrow he will be buried with other heroes of our Nation at Arlington National Cemetery.

To his family, I offer my deepest personal sympathy at his death.

MORE 3-DAY HOLIDAY WEEKENDS

(Mr. GIBBONS (at the request of Mr. RARICK) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I am today joining in sponsoring legislation to shift the dates of four of our national holidays so that they will be observed each year on a Monday, which now occurs only on Labor Day.

This change would provide four more 3-day holiday weekends making possible longer family recreational trips and increased tourist activity. It would also reduce the disruption in many businesses caused by mid-week holidays and would no doubt stimulate new business for hotels and motels, transportation facilities, recreational activities, and a host of others.

Under the proposed legislation, Washington's Birthday would be celebrated on the third Monday in February; Memorial Day on the last Monday in May; Independence Day the first Monday in July; and Veterans' Day on the second Monday in November.

Mr. Speaker, there is strong support for this legislation. A survey conducted by This Week magazine revealed that 90 percent of those polled favored changing

some of our holidays. A similar survey by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce showed that 85 percent favored the change.

I hope this proposal is promptly considered by the House. I feel it is in the best interest of all of our people.

(Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. RARICK) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. PEPPER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

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COMMUNIST ORIGIN AND MANIPULATION OF VIETNAM WEEK

(Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana (at the request of Mr. RARICK) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, the Committee on Un-American Activities released a report entitled "Communist Origin and Manipulation of Vietnam Week." This 55-page document spelled out, step by step and fact by fact, the beginnings and the development of the New York and San Francisco demonstrations of April 15 against the war in Vietnam, and also the campus demonstrations that took place during last week.

The report was widely publicized in leading newspapers throughout the country. It did much, I am certain, to alert the Nation to what could be expected at the Vietnam week demonstrations organized by the Student Mobilization Committee and the Spring Mobilization Committee. Persons who had read the report, packed as it is with facts about Communist manipulation of these demonstrations, were not surprised that an American flag and draft cards were burned, that the Sheep Meadow in New York City smelled of burning bananas, that more Communist literature of all types was probably distributed during the April 15 demonstrations than on any other occasion in the history of our country, and that our President, our Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense and our Government in general were denounced and vilified by the speech-makers at the rallies.

Just a few weeks ago, I and other Members of the House heard the Committee on Un-American Activities and its work attacked on the floor.

In my view, the facts reported by newspapers in all parts of the country about the demonstrations I have referred to prove beyond question the accuracy of the committee's report and the care with which it was prepared. However, I do ask, Mr. Speaker, permission to place in